JANUARY 4, 1855.

43- All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

A DEFENSE OF THE MORMONS-HON-

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utab, which contains a defense of the government and of the late chief magistrate of that young, growing and peculiar people. This letter will, do doubt, attract a large share of public attention, emanating as it does from one of the most respectable, influential and prominent citizens of Utah. We submit it to our readers without further com-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We lay before our readers this morning, the Message of the President, explanatory of his views with regard to Internal Improvements by the General Government.

Whilst we are gratified that the President withheld his approval from the River and Harbor Bill of the last session, and whilst we commend his views in regard to a general system of internal improvements and the limitations he would impose on incidental powers, we cannot say that the message adds much to the arguments which have been adduced on the subject it treats, or presents them more forcibly than they have been presented before. Indeed, the Message of President Polk, communicating his objections to a similar bill, was so exhaustive in its character, and so lucid in its style as to leave but little for his successors to accomplish either by strength of argument or force of expression.

But we are pleased with the message, be cause it assures us that the President will resist a general system of Internal Improvements. and because it contains recommendations which we heartily approve. It does not, it is true, afford any aid in fixing the dividing line between general and local improvements-between works which may be constitutionally built by the General Government, and such as must be left to individual and State enterprise; but it repudiates the idea that Congress is vested with a general power over the subject of Internal Improvements, and limits the exercise of such a power, as an incidental power, strictly to the objects necessary to carry some granted power into effect. The President thereby rejects the principle of construction, by which the powers delegated by the Constitution are to be und as mere disguises, by meaus of which formidable substantive powers for different objects, may be smuggled into the Consti-

The message tells us explicitly enough that public works, undertaken as incident to the power of raising and maintaining an army and navy, and of declaring war, must have direct connection with and strict reference to, those objects, and not be made in order to build up cities, improve the value of lands, or to afford commercial facilities. But in treating of the power to erect public works as incidental to the power to raise revenue, the message is not so satisfactory; or rather it does not present any rule by which we can ascertain what limits the President would impose on river and harbor improvements undertaken for the purpose of facilitating navigation, with a view to increase the revenue from customs The message repudiates the distinction between fresh and salt water, and it does not confine the government to the erection of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harbors of the ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with foreign

On this point the message says that foreign commerce has penetrated into the interior far beyond the inlets and harbors of the ocean and of the lakes; and it discusses then, at much length, the acts of Congress establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over the rivers as public highways. But then it draws no inference from the discussion, and states that those acts cannot, from their nature, be taken as safe guides in determining the extent of the constitutional power under consideration. General Jackson's rule of limiting the improvement of rivers under the power to raise revenue "to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law," is defended from unjust commentary; but we do not understand the defense as indicating that President Pierce approves of such a test. Indeed, we gather from the message that President Pierce does not undertake to specify any distinct limit to the power of the General Gov ernment to increase its revenue from customs. by rendering the navigation of rivers safe and easy; but that on the contrary, he concedes that something is left to the discretion of Con

In speaking of public works for naval pur poses the message says that their rightfulness and the amount to be appropriated for them depends on the military or naval exigency, and " the subject matter affords its own measure of legislative discretion." When speaking of public works intended to promote the revenue from commerce the message says "the very vague ness of the proposed purpose of the expenditure constitutes a perpetual admonition of reserve and caution." This is, if we understand aright as far as the message goes in that direction. It then suggests plans to prevent Congress from yielding to inducements to transcend a proper discre tion by making useless and improper appropriations, and thereby exercising a most formida ble substantive power in the guise of a mere derivative from the power to raise revenue The first of these is to require the States to surrender their jurisdiction over the sites of permanent works; the second is to abandon the practice of including more than one object of improvement in the same bill; and the third is to return to tonhage duties, as the source from which the means are to be derived of improving rivers and harbors.

We have, on former occasions, urged the policy of requiring separate appropriation bills for each object of improvement, and we have advocated with earnestness, if not with ability, the levying of tonnage duties as a safe and constitutional method of improving

rivers and harbors, and of disposing of a dangerous and corrupting system. Although the message does not speak, on some points with as much precision and distinctness as we expected, it tells us that the Executive approval will be withheld from any dangerous departure from safe principles, by means of log-rolling combinations, and that the President is disposed to scrutinize any plan of imrovement which may be brought forward as a neans of carrying into effect any of the powers delegated to Congress. We know that it is difficult to draw the line between local and general improvements; but in practice, only a few cases can arise, which win perplex the mind in deciding whether they fall within the egitimate scope of Federal authority, or belong to that unconstitutional and demoralizing system which would drain the Treasury, destroy the pride and self-reliance of the States, and paralyze individual enterprise.

A BAD SIGN.

A meeting of the Whigs of Henrico county, Virginia, was held on the 1st of January, to onsider of the propriety of appointing delegates to a Whig State Convention, with the view of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. The following resolutions were offered, discussed, and finally adopted, almost unanimously:

Resolved, 1st. That at this time, and under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient and unwise to hold a Whig State Convention for

any such purpose.

2d. That from all the lights before us we, se far as our voice can affect the action of our brother Whigs throughout the State, protest against a Whig State Convention at all, but should such a Convention be determined upon and held, urge its postponement till the month

It seems, from the passage of these resolutions, that the Whigs of Henrico entertain the opinion that the Whig party of Virginia should make no organized Whig opposition to the Democratic nominees. It seems that they think the Whigs of Virginia should give up and abandon their organization. Nor is it only an attitude of neutrality that they recommend to their brethren throughout the State. An obvious and palpable design to succumb to the new ecret organization and to aid in the election of its ticket, was manifested in some of the

The worst enemies of the Whig party cannot contemplate this effort of its own brother hood to prostrate that ancient party without emotions of sorrow. A generous spirit cannot be hold the downfall of a once great and manly foe rithout indulging such emotions. Should his merger of the Whig party into the Knownothing organization be permitted and sancioned by the intelligence of that party, sorow for its degradation will mingle with disgust for the paltry policy which thus sinks principle for triumph, and forgets the "decency" of the past- in the hope of winning thereby the spoils" of the future. The charge so often alleged will then be plainly confessed, that the Whig party never was anything but a party of men, and that the basis of its organization and the principle of its cohesion was only the intellect, chivalry, and services of its two great leaders. Those leaders are now in their graves, and the Whig organization moulders with them in their tombs. Clay sleeps at Ashland, and with him sleeps that pride of genius and chivalrous self-respect that would have felt "like a wound" the stain of all degrading coalitions. Webster lies in the tomb of Marshfield, and with him lies that sound intellect which would have exposed the folly of all such alliances.

If this meeting be the indication of the policy of the Southern Whigs, the extinction of that party may be assumed as an existing fact. The Whig party will be quietly buried and in its stead we shall have a secret organization at war with the very principle of free institutions.

We suggest to our contemporary of the Richmond Whig the following appropriate

"Open wide the gates of Athol Where the bones of sages rest; Open wide the gates of Athol, To receive another guest."

WASHINGTON.

Our citizens, and the sojourners in Washngton will, we doubt not, be much gratified to learn that those world renowned artists, Grisi and Mario, will give one of their magnificent concerts at the National Theatre, in this city, on Monday evening next. As this will be their only concert here, they will, no doubt, attract an immense crowd. It is needless to advise those who admire genius and can appreciate the highest attainments in music, to avail themselves of the opportunity that will be offered to them to gratify their taste.

A dispatch, dated Chicago, January 2, says: "The Legislature of Illinois met at Springfield to-day, and organized by the election of Thomas Turner (anti-Nebraska) as speaker, and E. F. Bridges, clerk."

ion.—Gentlemen in want of a superior style and quality of Hat would find it greatly to their advantage to call at the New York Cap and Fur store.

BUTT & HOPKINS,

Corner of 6th street and Penn avenue.

SHIRTS: Shirts!—A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts of superior quality, or sale cheap by WALL & STEPHENS, Dec 13 Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. WE have just received the finest and richest assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., &c., to be seen in this city, making a most splendid variety of suitable Christmas presents.

WALL & STEPHENS,

Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall
Dec 20—3t [Intell., News. Star.] TOKE NECK SHIRTS, -- Our Assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts is com-lete, and fits in all cases warranted at

Dec 17—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

W. GALT & BROTHER will open
this day a magnificent assortment of Fancy
Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card
Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouterie f every description.

Persons in want of presents would do well to

Persons in want of presents would do well to make their selections whilst our stock is com-plete, and avoid the usual bustle of the holydays. M. W. GALT, & BRO., Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

PARISH and other Pencillings, by Kirwan, author of Letters to Bishop Hughes, tomanism at Home, &c. Harper's Story Books, Just received. R. FARNHAM.

Communicated.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1855. To the Editors of the Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN: As the delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah, I have the right to debate any question which may engage the attention of that body, and doubtless a liberal interpretation would be given to the language by which the right of a delegate is sacured to me. The practice in the House of Representations tatives has given an extensive range to debate, and sometimes matters personal have been mingled with those that are national. That which affects the constituency has been generously allowed to be personal to the representative, and I have precedents which would justify me in troubling the House, in which I have the honor to occupy a seat, with the correction of errors which have been infused into the pubof errors which have been infused into the public mind respecting the administration of the governmental affairs of the Territory of Utah. The propriety of such a course, however, appeared to me, in many cases, to be questionable, and I avail myself of the press to correct one or two errors, to which the press has given an injurious circulation.

Governor Brigham Young has been super whose appointment the Senate has confirmed. I may, therefore, by a brief explanation, vindicate the character of Governor Young, without suspicion of motive to secure his reappointment which might create distrust of the facts to which

By the 12th section of the act of the 9th of September, 1850, entitled an act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the Territory, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of Governor ernment. That sum was advanced to Governor Young, in the month of July, 1851, and he has been unwarrantably charged with a misap-lication of that money. Of that accusation a ery simple statement will be an ample refu-

On the 30th of September, 1853, Governo Young rendered an account and vouchers, set ting forth the expenditure of ten thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-eight cents. Of this sum the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the Treasury allowed eight thousand seven hundred and hree dollars and ninety-eight cents, but dis allowed one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars paid for the services of various persons as a committee and otherwise, including traveling expenses on an expedition to se ct a site for the seat of government. Mr Whittlesey objected to it as an unusual charge, though its necessity must be apparent. How-ever, that sum deducted, the balance amounts to eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six to eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and two cents, for which Governor Young holds himself ready to account. The Indian hostilities which have troubled the Ter-ritory, and other causes, have delayed the com-pletion of the public buildings, but Governor Young has given notice to the Secretary of the reasury, as the best refutation of the accusation against him, that he will honor a draft at sight, if that officer of the general government will draw upon him for the unexpended balance

Can other evidence be necessary to show the Papers that have borne the character of re spectability, with intemperate zeal have pander-ed to prejudice, on no more substantial basis. On the one hand Governor Young is repreented as defiant to the General Government threatening hostilities towards any gentleman that may be sent to succeed him, and on the other the people are said to be disloyal to the General Government; and, in the imagination f zealots, armies are marshalled in battle rray, and Utah is already a field of blood Captain Stansbury of the Corps of Topographical Engineers of the United States army, who, in his exploration and survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, had ample opportunity tunity to form a correct estimate of the people among whom he so long dwelt—and he wi not be suspected of partiality to Mormonism in his report to his superior officer, which the United States Senate and the House of Representatives published, says he feels confident that the imputations which have been made against the personal character of Governor Young are without foundation, and that his

personal reputation is above reproach. Certain it is, says he, that the most entire con fidence is felt in his integrity, personal, official, and pecuniary, on the part of those to whom a long and intimate association, and in the most trying emergencies, have afforded every possible opportunity of forming a just and accurate judg ment of his true character."

The disloyalty of Governor Young and the people of Utah is disproved by the same unquestioned and unquestionable authority. An illustrative incident in the history of that people may put to shame their assailants. I quote again from Captain Stansbury :

"In their progress westward through the north "In their progress westward through the northern part of Missouri, they were again driven from that State by violent threats into the southern borders of Iowa, whence, after much hardships and suffering, they reached, in the course of the summer, the banks of the Missouri, beyond the limits of the States. Here they enclosed land and planted crops, leaving some of their number to reap the fruits, which were to be applied to the sustenance of other companies that were to follow as soon as they should be able to procure means.

means.

"They were about crossing the river to pursue their journey westward, when an officer of the United States government presented himself with a requisition for five hundred men to serve in the war with Mexico. This demand, though sudden and unexpected, was promptly and patriotically complied with; but, in consequence, the expedition was broken up for the season. Those that remained being principally old men, women, and children, prepared to pass the winter in the wilds of an Indian country, by cutting hay and erecting log and sod huts, and digging as many caves as time allowed and their strength enabled them."

In another portion of the work Centain In another portion of the work, Captain

"From all that I saw and heard, I deem it bu "From all that I saw and heard, I deem it but aimple justice to say, that notwithstanding these causes of irritation, a more leyal and patriouc people cannot be found within the limits of the Union. This, I think, was emphatically shown in the promptitude and cheerfulness with which they responded to the call of the Government to furnish a battalion for service during the Mexican war, while in the heart of an Indian country, and on the eve of a long and uncertain pilgrimage into an unknown wilderness; they were suddenly called upon to surrender five hundred of their best men to the hazards of a hostile campaign, and the exupon to surrender five hundred of their best men to the hazards of a hostile campaign, and the exposure and vicissitudes of a march of two thousand miles across trackless deserts and burning plains, to fight the battles of their country. Their peculiar circumstances presented almost insuperable objections to a compliance with the requisition, yet not the slightest hesitation was evinced. 'You shall have your battalion at once,' was the reply of Mr. Young, 'if it has to be a class of our elders;' and in three days the force, recruited principally among the fathers of families, was raised and ready to march. Here certainly was no evidence of a lack of patriotism.."

The same author quotes from addresse delivered by Brigham Young, in which he expressed his exalted estimation of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted in subordination to it, exhorting the people to magnify the laws, and assuring them that "there is no law in the United States, or in the Constitution but I am ready to make honorable." The author then adds:

distant wilderness. They desire to enjoy in peace the fruit for which they have toiled. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. BERNHISEL, "The following language, used by General D.
H. Wells at the celebration of the fourth anniver-sary of the advent of the Mormona into the valley, will show, I think, what were the feelings of the THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, Con-

people:

"It has been thought by some that this people, abused, malireated, insulted, robbed, plundered, murdered, and finally disfranchised, and expatriated, would naturally feel reluctant to again unite their destiny with the American republic.

No wonder that it was thought by some that we would not again

Local and Bersonal,

submit ourselves (even while we were scorned and ridiculed) to return to our allegiance to our native country. Remember that it was by the act of our country, not ours, that we were expatriated; and then consider that the opportunity we had of forming other ties. Let this pass, while we lift the veil and show the policy which dictated us. That country, that Constitution, those institutions, were all ours; they are still ours. Our fathers were heroes of the revolution, under the master spirits of an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Washington, they declared and maintained their independence; and under the guidance of the spirit of truth, they fulfilled their mission whereunto they were sent from the presence of The District Penitentiary.- The Warden his annual report, says that this institution can be maintained under existing circumstances by the labor of the convicts, is improbable, so long as there are committed to his charge convicts unfit for labor, being incapacitated by age and infirmi ies; and others, who are reckless and desperate the spirit of truth, they fulfilled their mission whereunto they were sent from the presence of the Father. Why should we relinquish our interest in that country made dear to us by every tie of association and consanguinity?

Those who have indulged such sentiments concerning us, have not read Mormonism aright; for never; no, never, will we desert our country's cause; never will we be found arrayed by the side of her enemies, although she herself may cherish them in her own bosom; although she may launch forth the thunderbolt of war which may return and spend their fury upon her own head, never; no, never, will we permit the weakness of human nature to triumph over our love of country, our devotion to her institutions, handed down to us by our honored sires, made dear by a thousand tender recollections." having no interest in their labor, and whose prin ipal desires seem to be to waste and destroy in terial. The greater number of the convicts are sentenced for short periods, and are unacquainted with the use of tools; hence it follows, by the time they become familiar with their use, the term of entence expires, and thus the government is required to teed and clothe the most worthless class of apprentices. Nor are these the only causes to be assigned why this institution is unable to maintain itself; for, necessary to enforce discipline guards have to be employed; and whether there e few or many convicts capable of laboring, the ncidental expenses are nearly the same, as inspectors, physician, chaplain, and clerk, are neces-

The Warden says that, on referring to the books of this institution, it will be seen that no only attempts at escape, but the actual escape o prisoners by scaling the walls, as well as other umerous misdemennors, have frequently occurred; chiefly to be attributed, he presumes, to there being an inefficient number of guards employed to enforce discipline. On the escape of the wo last prisoners of this place (Camper and Allemander) there was but one guard on the wall, which should on no occasion be without two during working hours. He believes it would be politic on the part of the Government to increase the guard.

Such, surely is neither the language nor the

Captain Stansbury elsewhere says:

"Direct charges have been widely published, seriously affecting the patriotism and personal reputation of the Mormon leaders, as well as of the feelings of the people toward the General Government. Such doubts and apprehensions are, in my judgment, totally groundless, and the charges I believe to be either based upon prejudice or to have grown out of a want of accurate information. A residence of a year in the midst of the Mormon community,, during the greater part of which period I was in constant infercourse with the rulers and people, afforded much opportunity for ascertaining the real facts of the case."

But persons who never, approached the lon-

But persons who never approached the longitudes in which Utah lies, hesitate not to de

by a perversion of language, attribute to Gov-ernor Young a defiant spirit. Governor Young

has never threatened opposition to the Genera

Government or violence to a successor, nor have the people of the Territory of Utah failed to respect the federal laws. The language which has been perverted was the exposition

of his confidence in the government of God, and the expression of his devout submission to

the Providence which rules all created things. He believes that if it is God's good pleasure

hat he shall retire to a private life or continue

Governor of the Territory of Utah, distinguished station in the General Government and politi

cal pre-eminence among men will be powerless to change the designs of Omnipotence, and hence he has said how futile it is for man to be

solicitous about that which man cannot con-trol. Will it be questioned that God rules in

the armies of Heaven and among the inhabi

tants of the earth? Why then should it be

deemed presumptuous in Governor Young to give utterance to unquestioned truth?

Nor is it true that Governor Young and the

Mormon people refuse to comply with the re-quisition of the General Government, "so far even as to transmit a copy of their laws or a

statement of their public expenditures." Of the latter enough has been said already, and

of the former it will be sufficient to say that it

was not their duty.

The Federal Government provides its own

officer to discharge that and other duties as will

"SEC. 3. There shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall

record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter consti-tuted, and all the acts and proceedings of the

Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws, and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two

copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Sen-ate, for the use of Conglus."

Utah. Of the people of that Territory, Gen. John Wilson, of whom Mr. Smith writes as a

citizen of the first respectability, and officer of the Federal Government in California, has

said in a letter to the Hon. Truman Smith.

then a member of the Senate of the United

"A more orderly, earnest, industrious, and civil

here in the wilderness in so short a time. In this city, (Salt Lake,) which contains now, as I believe

about from four to five thousand inhabitants [They are now nearly double that number.]

have not met in a citizen a single idler, or any person who looks like a loafer. Their prospects for crops are fair, and there is a spirit and an

energy in all that you see that cannot be equalled in any city of any size that I have ever been in, and I will add not even in 'Old Connecticut.'"

Of Governor Young, the Hon. L. H. Read, the late chief justice of Utah, who was sent out by the Federal Government from the State

subject of Man's Free Agency. He is a very excellent speaker. His gesture uncommonly graceful, articulation distinct, and speech pleasant. I
was extremely edified by his address and manner.
The Governor is a first rate business man. His
private business is extensive; he owns several
grist and saw mills; is extensively engaged in
farming operations. All which he superintends
personally. I have made up my mind that no man
has been more grossly misrepresented than Governor Young, and that he is a man who will reciprocate kindness and good intentions as heartly
and freely as any one.

That Colonel Steptoe will dissent from the

estimony of the late Chief Justice Read is not anticipated. He has had the means of obser-

vation, and is enabled to know that the inhab-

itants of Utah have been maligned by mer

who, to secure the reputation of writing Con Spirito, sacrifice truth and decency. As

people, they are hospitable to strangers, respectful to authority, and loyal to the Government. To prove themselves good members of civil society, they can point to the labor they have performed, and the thriving villages and fertile farms into which they have converted a distant wildows.

Delegate from Utab

of New York, says:

and freely as any one.

ed troops, another, sur

be seen on a perusal of the law itself.

ounce the Mormons as rebels and traitors, and

pirit of a disloyal people. Captain Stansbury elsewhere says :

The convicts in this prison are not exclusively ffenders in this District, some being convicted for mail robbery in the States of Virginia and North Carolina; while others, though convicted in this District, are expert hands, "who follow in the wake of our conspicuous public characters, seeking whom they can plunder." There are also in the Penitentiary United States seamen, convicted of mutiny on the high seas. The health of the prison is excellent, having

ew, or rather no cases worthy of note. When the day of rest from bodily labor arrives, the chaplain, the Warden says, "enters upon his good work. The impressive truths he utters, he rusts, sink deep into the hearts of his hearers."

The Warden recommends, among other im rovements, the employment of a matron in the male department as indispensable to the enforcenent of order and the preservation of property and renews his former recommendation, urgin the propriety of allowing each convict (provided his conduct has been good) a portion of his earn ings to be paid to him on being discharged; for though some of the freed convicts might lavish their earnings and again fall into the path of iniquity, yet others would doubtless-convert the industry of their silent and retributive labor to a good purpose; and thereby enable them to become useful and better citizens. At present, each con vict, on being discharged, is paid two dollars, a sum insufficient to enlist his interest while in prison, or to buoy his mind with future speculation on his departure.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary, December 31, 1853, was 93; number of convicts eceived from January 1 to September 30, 1854 28-total 121. Number discharged by expiration of sentence, 34; number pardoned, 6; number escaped, 2-42-leaving in the Penitentiary, Sepember 30, 1854, 79 convicts, who are apportioned to labor as follows: Shoemaking, 58; carpentry. &c., 2; picking oakum, 1; barber, 1; cooking 2; baking 1; steward, 1; tailoring, shoebinding, &c. 10; labor 3-79. The female convicts are employed in washing and mending clothes, shoe binding, &c.

If there had been neglect in the discharge of these duties, it would not have been the neglect of Mormons; but truth and justice require the statement to be made that the laws The Rodsset Sisters-M'ille. Caroline. have been transmitted to the executive authority, and to the Congress of the United States. M'ile. Caroline Rousset takes her benefit to-night Governor Young's assailants have also charged that he is sustained by a military force in opposition to federal authority. Thirty at the National theatre. For some nights pas she and her accomplished sisters have delighted large companies with their fascinating perform thousand men in arms, says one writer, and ances. Their pantomimic representations are exellent, but the graceful, artistic finish they dis port Governor Young in his contumacy. That play in their beautiful dances is of the most exquithere are arms in Utah to keep the Indians in check no one will deny. What frontier settlement has them not? That there may be volsite character. Without intending any disparagement of the others, it is but just to yield the palm unteer companies of militia is also true, and in this respect Utah is not unlike every village in the land. But Governor Young is like the to M'ile Caroline, whom we regard as one of the most finished artistes now on the stage. She deserves a full house, and with the bill she offers, governor of every State and Territory in the Union in his means of defense. He has no military power that is not possessed by all men aided as she will be by the whole talent of the company, cannot fail to attract a crowd. his station. An army is not necessary in

Washington and Alexandria Railroad-Congress, at its last session, passed an act char tering a company to construct a railroad between those two cities; since which time the surveys have been made, and preliminary arrangements completed with a view to the commencement of the work. The main difficulty is the crossing of the Potomac river. How, this is to be accomplished, we are not informed. The Corporation of Washington has been asked to subscribe to the enterprise, but where the money is to come from is another question, the city coffers not being overlowed, just now, with surplus revenue. The ubject, however, is to be considered by a committee of the councils, composed of the following named members, together with the mayor Messrs, Magruder, Evans, and Houston, of the Aldermen; and Messrs. Clements, Stewart, and Bamburger, of the Common Council.

Pictorial.—There are now on exhibition in the "I was received by Governor Young with marked courtesy and respect. He has taken pains to make my residence here agreeable. The Governor in manner and conversation is a polished-gentleman, very neat and tasty in dress, easy and oleasant in conversation, and I think a man of decided talent and strong intellectual qualities. I have heard him address the people once on the subject of Man's Free Agency. He is a very excellent speaker. His gesture uncommonly gracerotundo of the Capitol, several beautiful paintings. The largest is the "Calling of St. Mathew," by Lucca Jiordano, said to be three hundred years old; "St. John of Villanueva, distributing alms to the poor," a copy from Murillo, by one of his pupils; "The adoration of the three Kings," by Murillo; and two heads, by Corregio, representing Christ and the Virgin Mary.

These are from the gallery of the late Meade, of Washington, and are to be raffled for the benefit of his daughter, Miss M. G. Meade.

Criminal Court.-Within a few days past, the court has been engaged in trying various persons indicted for assaults, and assaults and batteries; a favorite mode of amusement in which, it appears from the docket, not a few persons indulge. The judge sends those who have been found guilty, to jail, where they have to restrain their bruising and abusing propensities during the respective terms of their confinement.

The Patent Office,-Major French, the Comaissioner of Public Buildings, says, in his annual report, that the work on the west wing of the Patent Office is progressing rapidly, and is such as confidently anticipated that the wing will be ready for occupancy early this year, and it is believed that the money now appropriated, and standing to its credit, will go far to complete it.

General Post Office .-- Mr. Bayard, in the Senate yesterday, reported a bill to authorize the enlargement of the General Post Office building. a measure which has become necessary in conse-quence of the vast amount of business connected with that important branch of the public service.

numerous illustrations. For sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S Washington Infirmary.-The number o government patients treated from January 1 1854, to July 1, 1854, in this institution is 36; males 24; females, 12. Of this number 24-were dis-charged cured, five died, four are still under treat-ment, two discharged improved, and one left of his THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1955. I just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Celegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. One Week Later from Europe

New York, January 3 .- The steamer Asia a ived at Halifax this morning, with dates from Liverpool to December 23—a week later. Prussia has sent a special envoy to London to

The foreign enlistment bill awakened angry dis The foreign enlistment bill swakened angry discussions in Parliament.

Cotton has partly recovered from the previous decline, and closed unchanged, except upland fair, which declined one-eighth. Flour—transactions small; prices firm. Western Canal forty-three: good Ohio forty-six. Wheat unchanged. Corn has advanced six pence. Transactions small; prices firm. Western yellow forty-five; western mixed forty-five.

Prussia declines to join the triple alliance, but has sent Baron Antedom as a special envoy to London to establish conditions for a treaty with England and France.

Affairs remain unchanged before Sebastopol. The weather has been very bad, and much sickness prevails.

The weather has been very only assickness prevails.

The Russians make frequent sorties, chiefly against the French.

Reinforcements continue to arrive to both armies, but the roads are almost impassable.

The President's message excited little attention

on. Consols closed at 93½. The Baltic arrived out on the night of the 20th

Latest. BALAKLAVA, Dec. 8 -- The Valadinin and anothe Russian steamer arrived on the 6th of Dec., outside of quarantine. The fort opened fire on the French flank. The allied vessels compelled them to retreat under the batteries of the fort.

Lord Cardigan has left the Crimea for England. The Moniteur publishes the following from Admiral Hamelin:

iral Hamelin: Kanush Bay, Dec. 12.—A severe cannonade has been going on. Two sorties were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate strug-

A letter from Jassey, dated the 9th, published in the Augsburg Gazette, reports that great activity prevailed in Austria. [Note.—The operator doubts whether the last word is correct.] Some Austrian regimen's have advanced to the fortified points at Sereth, and extended their advanced posts as far

Sereth, and extended their advanced posts as far as the Pruth.

A desperate affair occurred between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Russian Riflemen, which lasted seven hours, on the night of the 22d. The French penetrated behind the outer intrenchments, and established themselves for a time within enceinte, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, withdrew. On November 26th, there was another conflict between the same parties. Preparations for the renewal of the general bombardment were progressing on the 27th, onietly.

uietly.
December 28th and 29th.—Desperate sorties by the Russians upon the French. They were repulsed, with considerable loss on both sides. The Russian defenses were much strengthened during the storms. During the night of the 29th a sortie was made on the French. The Russians were two thousand strong, the French seven hundred; they silently mounted the parapet; then the battery received the Russians with a deadly volley, and leaping down, attacked them with bayo-

neis; they were compelled to retreat.

November 30th.—There was a heavy fire on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making reconnoissances at a distance of one thousand yards. Flags of ruce were exchanged respecting money fo

oners.

December 1st.—More rain. The state of the roads prevented the arrival of supplies. Part of the British forces were temporarily put on short illowance.
The deaths from fever and cholera were sixty DECEMBER 2.—Continued rain. Deserters sa

that the condition of the Russians in the field are far worse than the allies.

There was much bell-ringing and rejoicing in Sebastopol

The Moniteur says that the besiegers' batteries
were re-essablished, and that before three diys
firing will be resumed.

Fire in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Stores No. 71 and 73, Water street, corner of Old Slip, occupied by Mesars. O. & A. Wetmore & Co., wholesale grocers, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss estimated at about \$35,000, which is fully inured. A quantity of cotton was also burn

State Legislature Doings. Boston, Jan. 3.—The Know-nothing cauche members of the House and State Senate nominated Henry W. Benchley, as President of the Senate, and Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, as Speaker

Senate had another unsuccessful effort at organization. After fifteen ballots for speaker, resulting the same as on yesterday, an adjournment took

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—The cotton market is firm Sales during the past two days, 4,150 bales.

Bill for Injunction. In the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, sitting in Chan-

James Guthrie, Amos Adams, Isaac N. Comstock, Defendants. Samuel Byington, and Richard Wallach,

THIS bill of complaint in the above stated cause states, that the said complainant, on or about the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D., 1851, entered into a contract with the United States government, agreeing to supply the government with five million of brick for the extension of the Capitol. That said complainant, on or about the 12th day of January, A. D. 1852, assigned to one Samuel Strong, the said contract; the said Strong agreeing and promising to pay to said complainant the sum of four thousand dollars.

The bill further states that the said Strong, on or about the 2d day of February, A. D. 1852, assigned the said contract, or one moiety thereof, to Amos Adams and Isaac N. Comstock, of the city of Albany and State of New York, and received from the said Adams and Comstock their obligation or promise for the payment of four thousand dollars, or thereabout, as well as a lien of thirty per cent. THIS bill of complaint in the above stated cause

or thereabout, as well as a lien of thirty per cent.

on the moneys to be paid by the government on said contract, until the said sum of four thousand dollars should be paid which lien said Strong duly assigned to the complainant in this bill. The bill further states that sometime in the year 1852, the said Amos Adams and Isaac N. Comstock as the said Amos Adams and Isaac N. Comstock as in the contract. signed their right, title, and interest in the contract to one Samuel Byington as partner and associate of Richard Wallach, the said Byington and Wallach having notice of the said lien of thirty per cent. on the moneys to be paid by the government on said contract.

The object of said bill is to obtain an injunction

The object of said bill is to obtain an injunction against said defendants inhibiting the said James Guthrie, and all persons acting for him, from paying the said moneys to any of the defendants, or their representatives, and the defendants and their representatives from receiving the said moneys until the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars, and the interest thereon, should be paid to the complainant or his legal representa-tives, and such other and further decree as to this court shall seem right and proper. The said Amos Adams and the said Issac N. Comstock, named in the caption and body of the bill, still residing in Albany as aforesaid, beyond the reach of the pro-

cess of the court.

It is, therefore, by the court ordered this 1st day of January, A. D. 1855, that the matters and things stated in the aforesaid bill of complaint against the defendants, shall be taken for confessed against the said Amos Adams and Isaac N. Comstock, and such decree made in the premises against them, and each of them, as the many defendants.

mises against them, and each of them, as the court shall seem right, unless the said defendants appear in the court on or before the second Monday in May next, and answer the said bill, and show cause if any they have why a decree as prayed for by the complainant should not be passed by the court.

Provided the complainant cause this order, and the substance and the object of the said bill of complaint, to be published in some newspaper in the city of Washington, twice a week for six successive weeks, the first insertion thereof to appear at least four months before the second Monday in May next.

Given at rules, the first Monday of January, Given at rules, the first Monday of January, 1855, being the first day of January, 1855.

Test: JOHN A. SMITH,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, D. C.
True CODY, Test JNO. A. SMITH, True copy, Test

Amusement.

NATIONAL THEATRE. W. MOWBRAY LESSEE and MANAGER

Prices of Admission Ladies and Gentlemen to the Dress Circle
 Family Circle
 25

 Third Tier
 50

 Colored Gallery
 25

 Private Boxes
 50

Testimonial Benefit M'LLE CAROLINE By the Citizens of Washington.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 4. Will be performed the Grand Ballet, in 3 Acts, of LE DIABLE A QUATRE, Or the Basket Maker's Wife.

MAZURKA.....M'LLE CAROLINE in the course of the Piece, will be executed the

To conclude with the very laughable Comic Ballet Pantomime of FRISAC, Or the Duelist.

Doors open at 62-Performance will commend Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

GÉRMANIAN BELL RINGERS, AT ODD FELLOWS HALL. THE PEAK FAMILY, TAKE the present opportunity to announce to the inhabitants of the City of Washington hat they will give

TWO CONCERTS ONLY,

BELLS,
HARPS,
GUITARS, & CREMONIA,
At the above named Hall, on MONDAY and
TUESDAY EVENINGS, January
Sth. and 9th, 1856.

Tickers 25 Cents, reserved seats 50 cents Doors open at 61; Concert to commence at 71 W. B. BLAISDELL, Agent.

They will also give TWO CONCERTS
In GEORGETOWN, at FOREST HALL, on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
EVENINGS, January 10th
and 11th.

Tickets, 25 cents-reserved seats, 50 cents. N. B.—FOREST HALL has just been fitted up with New Satess, New Stage, and a New Furnace for warming, which renders it one of the pleasant-est and most comfortable Halls now in use.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAROLINE ROUSSET.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1856.
MILE. CAROLINE ROUSSET—Mademoiselle: Have be heard that your engagement here was about a close, it is our wish to offer you a testimonial of our admiration for your talent before your depar-ture from this city.

Should this meet with your approbation we would

nuggest Thursday evening next as one of the bel lights for such an occasion.

Accept, Mademoiselle, our best wishes for you elfare.

w. D. Wallach,
Thos. J. Fisher,
Edw. F. Alexander,
Lewis Carusi,
Ch. H. Winder,
D. N. Caldwell,
J. B. Pleasants,
Geo. Keyworth,
M. R. Earche, Jno. T. Towers S. C. Barney, John L. Smith, W. B. Chace, E. D. Willard, J. D. Hoover, Jno. W. Botler, C. W. Flint, J. W. Forney.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1855 To Messrs. J. T. Towers, W. D. Wallach, Jc. Gentlemen: I receive, with felings of gra-your offers of a testimonial benefit, for my h efforts in contributing to your amusement. The offer I accept with many thanks, and by permission of the manager will fix Thursday evening next, the 4th January, for the BENEFIT NIGHT, in this city, with other entertainments.

Accept, Gentlemen, the best wishes for you welfare of Your obedient servant, jan 3—11 CAROLINE ROUSSET.

N EW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—M. W. GALT & BRO. will open this day a magnificent assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, to which

they invite the attention of purchasers.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER,

Jan 3-3t Penn. av., betw. 9th and 10th sta The New York and Liverpool United States

The ships comprising this line are:
The Atlantic......Captain West.
The Pacific.....Captain Nye.
The Baltic.....Captain Comstock. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for government service, every care has been taken struction, as also in their engines, to strength and speed, and their

From Liverpool to New York 30 and 20 guiness
An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.
No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING
From New York. Prom I From New York.

Wed'day. Dec. 27, 1854 | Saturday. Dec. 16, 1854 | Saturday. Dec. 16, 1854 | Saturday. Dec. 30, 1854 | Wed'day. Jan. 24, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 13, 1855 | Wed'day. Feb. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 27, 1855 | Wed'day. Feb. 21, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 10, 1855 | Wed'day. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. 1 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., R. G. ROBERTS & Co., 13 King's Arms Yard, Londo B. G. WAIN WRIGHT & Co.,

GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein ex-

ginal Virginia Military Land Warrant, No. 8,960, for 3334 acres, issued on the 22d September, 1841, in the name of Ann Bronaugh, one of the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of script on a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 1852.

THOMAS BRONAUGH,
For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh.
Nov 29—cw3m

JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Clgars, &c. Pennsylvania avenue, south aide, between Fourand-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his full stock and assortment of the above, consisting in

Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Champagne, in quarts and pints, different brands.

A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of it sparkling.

Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from \$3.50 per dozen to the highest order.

Also, very superior Cognac, pale and dark; Scheidam Gin, Jamaica Ruts, fine old Whis-key, Irish Malt, Cordials, and Havana Cigars. Dec 20—2tawiffw